

Announcements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat; it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th July, the wife of T. HAROLD VALE, of a daughter.
On the 26th July, at No. 2, Seward Road, Shanghai, the wife of B. P. CLOUGH, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1888.

Our readers were informed yesterday, that the much debated and strongly opposed European District Reservation Ordinance has obtained Her Majesty's sanction and is now one of the standing laws of the colony. Although we expressed our sympathy with several provisions of this Ordinance while it was being put through the usual stages of analysis and examination on the Council table, we often hinted at the deficiencies of the measure, taken in its entirety. It appeared to us that the Ordinance was not of a sufficiently comprehensive character to remedy the many grievances which the European residents of this colony complain of as regards their habitations, or the sites for their dwelling houses; or, to put it more clearly, it seemed to us that to reserve a certain district of the city of Victoria for the exclusive use and residence of the European inhabitants was not a sufficient measure in itself to relieve the same class of residents of the great cramming nuisance they labour under, of the scarcity of suitable tenements in the colony, and of the natural consequences arising from this state of things—the abnormally high rents landlords and house-owners charge for many of their indifferently built, badly ventilated and otherwise defective premises. That the Ordinance under review might have had some provisions inserted into it to remedy this grievance, or that some Ordinance is urgently required to bring matters to a certain standard of order, as far as our habitations and our rents are concerned, there can be no manner of doubt. Hongkong is fast becoming a city where no dwelling-houses can be found to suit the requirements of its inhabitants. The majority of our residents who derive their means of livelihood from commercial or industrial pursuits, the middle-class people who abound in the colony, and who constitute one of its most important elements, are dealt with by their landlords as if they were so many scions of high-sounding aristocracy or so many budding millionaires, able and willing to pay princely rents for the mere shanties they often happen to occupy. At home and in all parts of the civilised world there are ample means for residents to lead economical lives even in the centres of wealth and luxury; suburban residences are also to be found there, extremely cheap and immensely comfortable, where people who follow their commercial, industrial or other vocations in the cities, can live and enjoy life according to their means. Life in Hongkong is essentially urban, and as such it is subject to residential conditions which to many, nay, to the majority, are absolutely ruinous. Not only are houses dear, but they are so dreadfully scarce, that in many cases they cannot be had for either love or money. Not only are rents high, but landlords are in the habit of increasing them in a geometrical progression; the older the houses become, the higher rents are demanded; while taxation which is based on rentage, goes on increasing *pari passu*, to the infinite detriment of all the permanent residents. Cannot legislation step in and remedy this state of things? We feel convinced that the local Government possesses sufficient resources, ways, and means, to provide for the better accommodation and the better housing of the European residents of this colony, either within or without their reserved district. Something has to be done to check an abusive landlordism; stringent measures should be enforced to dis-abstract the house-cramming we labour under, to enlarge and extend our building sites, and to render Hongkong a habitable colony, in the strictest sense of the word.

TELEGRAMS.

(Ruster.)

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.
LONDON, July 28th.
The House of Commons has read a third time the Local Government Bill.

AUSTRALIA.

The Treasurer of Victoria has introduced his Financial statement. He proposes to reduce the duty on tea to one penny.

(From *Strait Times*).
PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 23rd.
On the second reading of the Bill for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the charges against Mr. Parnell, the latter denounced the bill as authorising inquiry into the whole working of the Irish agitation. Mr. Gladstone supported Mr. Parnell. The Home Secretary refused to restrict the compass of the inquiry, and the debate was adjourned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Japanese paper *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* publishes a woodcut showing the appearance of Bandai-san before and after the eruption. Out of a group of four peaks, one—the second highest—has completely crumbled away, while the proportions of another have been greatly attenuated.

PROBABLY in no city in the world is ice in such great demand as in Tokio. It is sent down during the winter in immense quantities from Hakodate and the northern provinces and stored in the capital. To give some idea of the extent of the consumption, we may state that from the 28th of May to June 16th the Tokio-Ice Company alone sold 2,511,888 lbs.

JAKOWSKI'S "Erminie," which is to be produced at the Theatre Royal, City Hall this evening, is a comic opera which, judging from its great success in England and America, is to create a very favourable impression here. The music is not its strongest point, but it abounds with humorous situations, being adapted from the well-known comedy "Robert Macaire."

THE Band of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment will play at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following will be the programme:—

March "Merry March" Scholtes.
Overture "Le Diogene" Herman.
Valse "Valse à l'air" Metzer.
Air "L'air de l'opéra" Dostoevsky.
Selection "La Sonnetta" Bellini.
Selection "Adella" Donizetti.
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

BOILER explosions in Japan occur with alarming frequency. The *Yokohama Shinbun* reports a disastrous explosion which took place on the 18th inst. on board a steamer plying between Hiroshima and Ushiro, which resulted in a large number of persons being killed or seriously injured. The Japanese Government will have to strictly enforce the regulations which are insisted on in England and other countries as to the thorough testing of steam boilers and their safe working when on board ship.

THE *Strait Times* says that a telegram from Batavia was received in Singapore on the morning of the 24th inst. stating that the Captain of the British barque *Bryn Gwynn*, with his wife and boat's crew, had arrived safely there, and asking if any intelligence of the other two boats had been received. Captain Crauford, R.N., the Master Attendant, telegraphed back that both boats' crews had arrived safely at Singapore.

COTTON spinning, an industry which we hope to see established shortly in this colony, is evidently an exceedingly remunerative business in the Land of the Rising Sun. At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Osaka Cotton Spinning Company held on the 17th inst. in the rooms of the First National Bank, at Kabutocho, Nihonbashi, a report was adopted, and carrying forward yen 123,000 to the reserve fund and yen 4,000 to the next account, declared a dividend for the half year of yen 18 per share, or at the rate of 36½ per cent. per annum.

The following Manila news is reported by Singapore papers:—A few days ago Manila was startled and horrified by the report of a terrible occurrence in the village of Antique, near Iloilo. There is anything but a good feeling existing between the race of power and their black-skinned subjects, and the latter never lose an opportunity for prying that never exists. It seems that the village mentioned is inhabited by several thousands of native inhabitants, but that the only white men were a priest and one other Spaniard, who lived at some distance on his own estate. One day, for no particular reason, the poor priest was attacked by a horde of the inhabitants with the intent of putting him to death. As soon as the other white man heard of his sad plight he started off to his defence, carrying his rifle and fifty cartridges. When he arrived at the priest's dwelling he commenced to fire on the assembled crowd. He fired all the charges he had and so good was his luck and aim that every shot told and resulted in the death of one of the besiegers, and so great was the horror which this extraordinary slaughter inspired in the superstitious minds of the enemy, that in a short time they had all fled leaving their late victim, the poor priest, much bruised, but not dangerously hurt. If it had not been for the courage and presence of mind of the one armed European in the settlement, the consequences might have been more disastrous, as had the natives been successful in their cowardly assault on the unarmed priest, the news would have spread like wild-fire, and not only these two white inhabitants of Antique would have been sacrificed, but the thirst for revenge and freedom would have broken forth in greater strength in the neighbouring provinces and led to more bloodshed and misery.

This preliminary work for the erection of buildings of the Third National Industrial Exhibition to be opened in Ueno Park, Tokio, in April, 1890, was begun by the Japan Engineering Company on the 16th instant.

GOOD news for the tender sex—we, of course, mean the men. A Bill is to be introduced into the House of Commons which professes to abolish the time-honoured but still abused right of women, to wit, breach of promise actions.

He was quite certain of success. Patient (to young Sawbones, who is about to cut off his arm)—"Do you think the operation will be successful, Doctor? Young Sawbones—Of course it will. I will have that arm off in less than ten minutes.

THE quantity of tea that arrived at Yokohama from the interior of Japan from the beginning of the season to the 15th instant is stated at 13,760,000 lbs., of which 12,757,500 lbs. were sold to foreign firms, leaving 1,002,500 lbs. in stock on the date named.

CHICAGO has a new public house ordinance which restricts the location of saloons hereafter to be established, but in no way interferes with those already in existence, and also provides for keeping the front doors closed and the blinds drawn on Sunday. They have a smart crowd as municipal legislators in Chicago.

SAYS the *Japan Mail* of the 21st inst.—The rumour recently published about the earthquake at Asama-yama, simultaneously with the Bandai-san eruption, turns out to be unfounded. The Authorities have received information by telegraph, in answer to inquiries, to the effect that nothing of the kind occurred.

THE "opsimeter" is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which are two travelling bands mounted on rollers. The bands have holes in which different lenses are fitted, and the person whose sight is to be tested looks through the holes and lenses at printed matter behind.

A POLICEMAN giving evidence against a drunk before the Comanable (N.S.W.) Police Court was asked if he had not had a drink that morning. "No, I am a Good Templar," he replied. A smile of incredulity beamed on the face of the "drunk" as he enquired, "And, pray, how long have you been a Good Templar?" "Since last night," was the solemn reply.

JOSEPH M. Vanderbilt's new cook—to whom he pays £2,000 a year—captured the millionaire's heart with a dish of wild ducks. After slicing all the meat off the bird, Joseph put the balance of its carcass into a press and squeezed every drop of juice out of it. He then cooked the meat over a spirit-lamp on a silver dish, and made its sauce out of concentrated duck residuals.

THE Japanese Government are apparently determined to leave nothing undone in strengthening their Navy to meet all possible requirements. In addition to new ships already contracted for and on the stocks at Kobe and elsewhere, it has been decided that yen 330,000 out of the amount to be raised by the Naval Loan Bonds will be transmitted to the Yokosuka Naval Ship-building Yard, beginning with the present fiscal year, as a special fund for the construction of war-vessels.

MR. BASTO, J., the leading Macao barrister, has been publishing in the *Correio da Manhã* his first impressions of Lisbon and Oporto where he has been lately staying after his tour through England and the Continent. In abridging all his Lisbon experiences into a few heads, he says:—"There are two hobbies predominant at the capital of Portugal, a general rush after appointments in the Civil List, and the uniform use of tall hats among all classes." Even allowing a sufficient margin for the ingenuity of an oriental traveller on his trading European soil for the first time, one cannot forgive Mr. Basto for the childishness of his remarks. He finds Lisbon people too fond of dress and rather inclined to shun a non-existent wealth. Where else are these characteristics more prominent than in old Macao? A beggar in the neighbouring colony will often dress as a well-to-do merchant or a "Sang-sau." Further on in his remarks, the neo-traveller has it that "bureaucracy is the predominant element in Lisbon." We would ask him to tell us what is the predominant element in which his compatriots live and die in the model colony from which he draws the criterion of his extraordinary comparisons!

THE following cases came before Mr. Wodehouse this morning:—

A coolie named Wong Seung, 30, was charged with house-breaking and stealing a box containing \$20 in money and clothing valued at \$65 on the 28th inst. The complainant, Lam Kin, said he was a trader having a shop in Gilman Street, which he had occasion to leave on the morning of the above date and on returning at 3 p.m. he found the place had been entered and the property taken. Corroborative evidence being given to fix the guilt on the prisoner—a pawn-broker to whom he had taken the things—and himself having no defence, he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

An earth coolie living at Shau-ki-wan was sent to hard labour for 21 days for assaulting another at Quarry Bay with a spade, on the 30th inst.

A fishmonger named Tsang Aman, 28, was charged by Chow Achin, an accountant, together with others not in custody with assault and robbery on the 30th inst. Complainant said he was walking in Queen's Road West at 8 p.m. when a prisoner came up from behind, put his arm round plaintiff's neck, and held him on that way till two other men robbed and beat him. They got a silver dollar, when he was let go, but he ran after the prisoner and saw the police arrest him; was sure he had made no mistake as he saw prisoner's face distinctly by the aid of the gas light. A shopkeeper identified the prisoner as the man he saw running with complainant after him. The accused, in his defence, said he did not run; he was out walking when complainant chased him by mistake. His worship committed the prisoner for trial.

Several convicts, building and carpenters, were summoned by the Inspector of Nuisances for allowing accumulations of filth and rubbish outside their premises on the 30th and 31st inst. and were fined in sums of from \$2 to \$10.

ABOUT two months ago the English War office issued a large document printed all over and filled in here and there in writing, also signed and guaranteed correct by a number of prominent strategists and initiated by the leading tacticians of the empire, to the effect that a pane of glass, valued at 6d., having been broken in a drill-shed, the same was to be paid in equal proportions by the 12 companies of Engineers who were stationed in the barracks—about 650 men in all. And yet the British army does not command the respect of Continental nations and is said to be inefficient and behind the age.

In the Free Kirk of Stonehaven recently, the minister the Rev. John Robertson, who has been censured by the presbytery for the plagiarism of a sermon from a paper by Canon Wilberforce, admitted having been guilty of a moral wrong when before the presbytery, but in church he recanted this admission, and read a letter from Canon Wilberforce to the effect that what he had done did not amount to plagiarism, and declared that if the General Assembly did not reverse their finding he would leave the church. There was a scene at this declaration; many of the worshippers wept, and some fainted. The reverend gentleman himself, almost broke down and had to be assisted into the vestry by some of the elders. There must have been some strong whiskey about that morning.

THE *Japan Mail* tells us that Colonel Murata, already celebrated as the inventor of a special kind of rifle for the Japanese Government, has achieved new fame by the invention of a sword. It seems that for some time past military men have been of opinion that the swords hitherto used in this country are too heavy to be wielded with ease by ordinary Japanese soldiers. Encouraged by this success, which crowned his experimenting on rifle metal, some two years ago Colonel Murata commenced to collect and to experiment on various kinds of sword metal, with the result that in February last he produced a weapon which, while less heavy than European swords, cuts far better. The cutting power of Colonel Murata's sword has been tested in various ways. The weapon is said to surpass the blades of even such famous swordsmiths as Masamune and Muramasa. There was certainly room for such an invention as that attributed to Colonel Murata. The sword carried by an officer in Europe is an exceedingly mediocre weapon, and that carried by a trooper is worse.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kiukiang, writes to the *N. C. Daily News* under date the 21st inst.:—"Kiukiang was mobbed to-day by some Honan people who are going north with boats loaded with rice—300 boats and about 2,500 men. Of course they smuggle lots of goods in the rice, and the Taotai here refused to let them pass unless they paid the regular *likin*, while they object to pay more than one-third of the regular tax. They came on shore this morning and made a row, pulled down the railings of the Commissioner of Customs' house, broke the windows of Mr. Campbell's tea-room, pulled down trees on the Bund, etc., etc. The *Yuenwo* has been detained in port for a day. The Taotai, who is very anti-foreign, declares that he is unable to control the men, and he has not even sent soldiers for our protection, although, as is well known, there is always a considerable garrison in Kiukiang under a brigadier-general. The riot is nothing serious, but the ladies and the Protestant missionaries have been considerably alarmed. It is very hot here, 103 deg. in the shade and 143 deg. in the sun. We hope to have a blow soon, or it will become intolerable." Under date the 22nd inst. the correspondent adds:—"Since writing last night nothing has happened. The ladies went to sleep on board the *Yuenwo*, and we men spent the night patrolling the concession. It is said that the rice-boats are to be dispatched to-day by the Taotai. This, of course, remains to be seen."

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at the War Office, says a London exchange, for grouping in 19 large brigades all those battalions which, in the scheme of defence drawn up by the Intelligence Department last year, were not appropriated for garrison purposes or the occupation of fortresses and defensive works. It has been decided to form the London infantry volunteers into four large brigades. In the event of mobilisation, Colonel Home, Grenadier Guards, will have under him in the 1st London Brigade the London Rifle Brigade, the 2nd and 3rd London Rifles, the 15th Middlesex, and the Civil Service, Post Office, and Bank of England corps; the 2nd London Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Wigram, of the Coldstreams, will consist of the Victoria, 4th Middlesex, St. George's, London Irish, 18th, 19th, 21st, and 22nd Middlesex; the 3rd London Brigade, to be commanded by Colonel Stracey, of the Scots Guards, will be made up of the South and West Middlesex Battalions, the London Scottish, the Harrow Corps, the Queen's Westminster, the Inns of Court, the Artists, and two Tower Hamlets Corps; the 4th London Brigade, to comprise the two Volunteer Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, the 3rd, 8th, and 11th Middlesex, and the North Middlesex Rifles, and will be commanded by Major-General Moubrice. The eight corps of the southern metropolitan county are to be grouped as the Surrey Brigade under Colonel Hamilton, of the Royal Engineers. The Volunteers of the counties of Berks, Bucks, Hertford, and Oxford are to form the Home Counties Brigade, under the command of Lord Wantage, V.C.; the inland districts are to form three brigades, to be designated the North Midland, the South Midland, and the Birmingham; along the western side of England there are to be Manchester, Welsh, Welsh Border, and Western Counties Brigades; the northern counties will form one brigade, and Yorkshire two—east and west; one is to be formed in the eastern counties; and north of the Tweed there will be a Highland and South of Scotland Brigade. In all cases it is desired to appoint to the various commands officers of army training, who are resident in or otherwise associated with the respective districts.

We are in receipt of the Chinese version of the Imperial Maritime Customs Report issued by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General at Shanghai.

THE *Strait Times*, every prospect of Brunei becoming a British Protectorate ere long. The *Sarawak Gazette* has been assured on good authority that a formal treaty has been concluded for the purpose between the Sultan of that State and the British Government. When once Brunei comes into line with the States under British protection in this part of the world, the Sultan will find, before long, that his power to act as the caprice of the moment prompts him, has been curtailed. To a despot like him, such a discovery will ever be unwelcome. When this fact dawns upon his mind, the Resident who has to advise him will have to be the right man in the right place.

THE Korean imports and exports for last year, according to returns compiled by that Government, were as follows:—

Exports.....\$ 807,956
Imports.....2,815,441

Total.....\$3,623,437
Of the above amount, \$312,770 were exports and \$1,456,880 imports to Jinsen; \$399,977 exports and \$659,133 imports to Fusan; and \$98,249 exports and \$699,420 imports to Gensan. Subdividing as to countries, \$18,873 were exports from and \$73,726 imports to Korea from China; \$783,752 exports from and \$2,071,719 imports to Korea from Japan; and \$2,377 exports from and \$10,995 imports to Korea from Russia and Manchuria.

We take the following from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Shanghai Freight Market Report of July 27th:—Since the publication of our last circular, dated 13th instant, the condition of the home-ward freight market has been extremely quiet, with only a moderate business doing; due in a great measure to the arbitrary proceeding of the Tea Guild in suspending the offerings of Tea till buyers agreed to certain terms relative to Fire Insurance. Negotiations for an amicable settlement are going on between the Taotai and Foreign Consul, meanwhile the Tea trade here is practically at a standstill. The demand for coastwise steamers, for the coal carrying trade from Nagasaki to this, has improved, and suitable craft are engaged after. From Newchwang, and Chefoo for the Southern ports, business is not quite so brisk. The British barque *Keturadi*, 1,191 tons register, sailed in ballast on the 24th instant for Iloilo under home charter to load for a port in the Atlantic Seas. Quotations per:—Newchwang to Swatow, 17 Mex. cents per picul, steam, small enquiry. Chefoo to Swatow, 13 Mex. cents per picul, small demand. Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.65 per ton of Coal net, for steamers, demand; \$1.30 ex ship, for sailing vessels. Settlement during the fortnight:—British steamer *Glenariff*, 1,410 tons register, Hankow to Odessa, 45s. per ton Tea, despatch. Disengaged vessel in port, *Satsuma*, British barque, 364 tons register.

SINGULAR DRUGGING CASE.

Yesterday afternoon a young carter in Wanchai was charged before Mr. Sercombe-Smith with administering a noxious drug to five other men working in a carpenter's shop in that locality, on the 17th inst. He sent out for taking the supper which contained the drug, the men were taken ill, all became giddy, and finally unconscious, when they were conveyed to the hospital. The case had been remanded at the request of Inspector Hennessy, in order to have the food and vomits analysed. Mr. Wotton represented the defendant.

Mr. W. E. Crow, Government Analyst, said he had examined some fish stew sent to him by the Police on the 18th inst. and found it contained chopped-up particles of a vegetable substance from the flowers of *Datura* or thorn apple plant, very common on the island of Hongkong. In a subsequent analysis he made a search for the active principle of the drug, but there was no chemical reaction sufficiently marked to enable him to distinguish it. On handing an alkaloidal extract, which he had obtained, to Dr. Atkinson, it was applied to the eye of a monkey, and within five minutes the pupil became widely dilated. "It was afterwards applied to the eye of a coolie patient, with similar results. In his opinion these experiments proved that the stew contained a poison allied to *atropine*, most probably derived from the flowers of the *Datura alba*. He had never met with a fatal case of poisoning by *atropine* from *Datura*, but he had, however, known a fatal case of poisoning by *atropine* from *belladonna*. Witness was not aware if the drug was used, internally, by the Chinese, as an opiate. The corresponding plant in England is used, internally, as a medicine.

Chiu Cheong, a carpenter living at Wanchai, one of the complainants in the case, said that on the 17th instant defendant came to his shop and said he wanted to see the master. Being a clansman they asked him to stop and take rice. In the course of the afternoon he was seen to go into the kitchen where the 'chow' was being cooked. Defendant said, but did not eat any of the stew, he purposely spit what he had in his basin, and then took some plain rice. As soon as they had finished eating they all became giddy and unconscious, when defendant went out into the street. Complainant on finding himself getting ill went out to himself and said "If you know how to use the drug, get something to revive us." Soon after that he became unconscious and was taken to the hospital.

In reply to Mr. Wotton complainant said he suspected the accused because he was the only stranger, and because he had seen him in the kitchen.

After some further evidence the case was again remanded to 2 p.m., on August 2nd.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT BAND PERFORMANCES.

To the Editors of the "Hongkong Telegraph." Sir,—I noticed the other morning in the columns of your paper, a letter concerning the Military monopolizing the seats in the Public Gardens, on Sunday evenings. What may I ask, makes the Gardens more attractive to the Hongkong community on Sunday than on any other evening? My duties every night, with the exception of Sunday, take me through the Gardens and I never saw or met anyone with the exception of a few Chinese who seemed intent on business that "pleasure" and I myself have passed the remark that the inhabitants of Hongkong did not appreciate the Gardens as

such a splendid place would be appreciated at home (when I say home I mean England). But the attraction on Sunday evening is a Military Band, and why should the Military be debarré from hearing their own Band playing selections from *Opera* and the national composers which they never hear in barracks, as the only music they are likely to hear is the Regimental March Past. Myself, I should be ashamed to see a soldier retain his seat if he saw a lady standing, as I saw a gentleman of Hongkong do one night in the City Hall, at the free entertainment given by the Amateur Dramatic Society, when the hall was filled to excess. But the same evening I saw a private of the 8th take the initiative and vacate his seat for the lady in question. If I were in command of the old "Red-bucks" and there were any more complaints regarding Tommy securing the seats I should certainly deprive the Mashers of Hongkong of the pleasure of hearing good music gratis, and there is no doubt if such should be the case there would be plenty of room on the seats for them to sit and listen to the croaking of the frogs around the fountain.

Yours truly,

TOMMY ATKINS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1888.

THE WHITE PASHA.

Who is this "White Pasha" who is advancing from the banks of the Upper Nile with a conquering host to subjugate the Mahdi, and to wrest the country of the Soudan from that warlike and fanatical follower of the Prophet? Can it be Stanley? This is the question which is being asked from one end of the world to the other, and very possibly exercising man's minds all the way from eastern Asia to Peru. It is impossible to believe that it is Stanley, equally impossible to think that it can be poor Gordon, whose fate we were never certain of, and highly improbable that Emin Pasha, can have turned his prying hooks into swords with the object of conquering a country against which British troops are nobly laboured in vain. The wild idea is about in some quarters that Stanley, late England with the secret object of taking the Mahdi in the rear, and that having reached the banks of the White Nile he has thrown off all disguise and unfurled his battle-flag; that he is advancing upon the Soudan for its conquest. Such notions are equally impossible and betray a total ignorance of nearly all the circumstances of African warfare and of the conditions of the tribes. The natives of equatorial Africa or of the Bahri Ghazal, are men entirely unfitted to cope with the Soudanese warriors, and furthermore, have not the ability to transport provisions and munitions of war into a country so distant from their own base. If then they were capable of doing this, there is no "White Pasha" who would be so mad as to lead them on to a hope so thoroughly futile, or be so thoroughly ignorant of the little value of the Soudan even to Egypt. What had Gordon to say about this country? Listen! "Dead mournful place this"—near Murchison Falls—"with a heavy damp dew penetrating everywhere; it is as if the Angel Azazel had spread his wings over this land. You can have little idea of the silence and solitude, the pouring rains—in the month of July,—the dense jungle, the terrific ravines coming down laterally from the table lands into the deep canon in which runs the river, quite untraversable for hosts, for any length of time. Weeks of scrambling through a tangle of wild vines and other creeping plants, at the rate of 18 miles a day, are enough to wear out men with a constitution of iron. The Soudan is a useless possession, ever was, and ever will be so. No one who has ever lived in the Soudan can escape the reflection—'What a useless possession is this land! few men can stand its fearful monotony and deadly climate.' This was General Gordon's opinion, it is that also of the British Government, and of the present ruler of Egypt. Stanley went into Africa principally to search for Emin Pasha, who, as I have said, last April had turned up in the Lake Albert locality, on the 17th inst. He sent out for taking the supper which contained the drug, the men were taken ill, all became giddy, and finally unconscious, when they were conveyed to the hospital. The case had been remanded at the request of Inspector Hennessy, in order to have the food and vomits analysed. Mr. Wotton represented the defendant.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 11th.
Thirty Macedonian brigades surprised Bellova Station and kidnapped two Austrians, a wealthy Bulgarian merchant and two others. The brigades are now in full flight across the mountains, and the troops which have been despatched for their capture are pursuing them.

In the House of Lords last night a conversation took place regarding the infant marriage custom in India; Lord Cross warmly eulogised the action taken by the Rajpootana Princes with the view of reforming the infant marriage custom now prevailing in their provinces.

BERGAMO, July 12th.
The Queen of Servia is staying at Wiesbaden in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. Her Majesty refused to surrender her son, Prince Alexander who is a minor of twelve years to the father King Milan, although a process has been issued against the Queen.

BERLIN, July 13th.
The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a paragraph to-day, advises Queen Natalie to quit German territory forthwith, otherwise the police must support King Milan in obtaining possession of his son.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of our yesterday's issue:—
BERLIN, June 27th.
King William opened the Landtag with imposing ceremonial, similar to the Reichstag opening ceremonies, and the King and Queen were seated on the throne, followed by the royal Princes, the Queen and Princesses.

occupied a dais to the right of the throne. The members of the two Houses of the Landtag were stationed opposite the throne—the members of the Upper House on the right and those of the Lower House on the left side. The President of the Upper House proposed cheers for the King and they were given with enthusiasm.

William's speech in substance was as follows: The Government would be exercised as a legacy from his grandfather. He would equally guard the rights of the people and the crown and protect all relations. He was gratified with the good relations between the State and the Catholic Church and satisfied with Prussia's finances. He hoped further that the relief of communes and persons of small means from taxation would be possible. He concluded his speech with the quotation from Frederick the Great: "The King is the first servant of the State."

The King stood helmeted while he made his speech, which was loudly applauded. Bismarck kissed his hand and the King left the chamber amid cheering.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27th.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* is satisfied with the Emperor's speech, believing it confirms the friendly relations with Russia.

WASHINGTON, June 27th.

The United States steamer *Sudara* arrived at the Washington navy yard at noon to-day from Norfolk for the purpose of taking General Sheridan to Newport. Unless something unforeseen should occur, General Sheridan will to-morrow leave Washington for Nonquitt, Mass. Early in the morning he will be removed in an ambulance from his house to the United States steamer *Sudara*, which is lying at the arsenal in readiness for him, and about noon the vessel will take advantage of the tide to drop down the Potomac on her way to the sea. The General will be accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan, Dr. O'Reilly and Yarrow and a staff of officers. Every arrangement has been made for the ease and comfort of the distinguished patient, and it is expected that he will receive great benefit from the trip.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the Chamber of Peers last night Lord Dudley questioned the Government with regard to the defenses of Esquimaux, on the Pacific coast. The Secretary of the Colonial Department replied that the Government awaited the reply of the Dominion Government as to whether it assents to the proposed arrangements for garrisoning the defenses. If the Canadians answer in the affirmative the Imperial Government will at once proceed with the defenses. The guns are in a very forward state and all of eighty caliber. While the discussion was going on it was reported that Canada had agreed to England's proposals.

The courts have refused to grant an application for summonses against Matthews, Home Secretary, and Sir Charles Warren, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, for preventing meetings in the Trafalgar square. The judges decided that no right existed for the holding of public meetings which interfered with the free passage through the square by the people.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Rome says: Important changes are about to be made in the Papal Government. The Pope has appointed Cardinal Secretary of State. It is expected that a more conciliatory policy will shortly replace the present policy of intolerance. If the White Pasha in the Behr Elghazel district is Henry M. Stanley and he intends to release the white slaves at Khartoum, the Government will actively assist him; but if he intends to hold Khartoum and send from that place a force to Emin Bey, it is not probable that the Government will support him.

At the first summer meeting the Electric stinks, a plate of 2000 sovereigns, was won by Bullion, Hartschach second, Jugg third, The Robert de Witville headpiece was won by Bismarck. Advances from South Africa say that all the available troops at Natal have been ordered to Zululand.

A dispatch from Paris says: The *Temps* states that De Lesseps provoked the members of the Panama Canal Board in order to submit to them a resolution relating to the issue of the lottery bonds. The exact amount of the subscriptions is not yet announced. It is known that about 350,000 small subscribers have applied for 800,000 bonds. The whole issue consists of 2,000,000 bonds, each of the nominal value of £16, issued at £14 8 shillings. The total amount of the loan being £28,000,000. Panama Canal shares closed 4½ francs higher to-day.

The *Standard* contends that even if yesterday's statement that £13,000,000 have been taken were correct, the loan is a failure. It would give the company possession of £19,000,000, but this sum would melt like snow under the tremendous expenses of the work, combined with the dead weight of interest now exceeding £4,000,000 yearly. A year hence it would be a company with capital and debts amounting to £50,000,000, with no available assets.

De Lesseps has issued a circular which confirms the statement that subscriptions have been received for £8,000,000 of bonds, and adds that arrangements have been made with a group of financial houses to complete the loan by paying the first instalments, and deposit in rentes or other Government stock to form a guaranty of £12,000,000.

New York, June 29th.

A cable special from London to the *Mail and Express* says: The *Lucerne* correspondent of a Paris Journal has interviewed Sir Morell Mackenzie, who is now making a tour of Switzerland for his health. The physician denies many of the statements concerning him which have recently been published in Continental journals. Both during his connection with the case of the late Kaiser and since he left Berlin he has been, he states, the subject of many fictitious interviews and of many statements which have no foundation in fact. The correspondent says that it is absolutely incorrect that Dr. Mackenzie ever denied that the disease from which Kaiser Frederick was suffering was cancer. He merely stated that since a litter of the microscopic examinations disclosed the existence of a cancerous growth there was no evidence to be derived from the expectation which could lead him to believe that a cancer was present. He denies in toto the truth of the statement that he knew of the existence of a cancer in February last and that he willfully suppressed the fact. Meanwhile the German Liberal press, while blaming Dr. Mackenzie for bluntly avowing that his object was to thwart the purpose of the Bismarck party to establish a regency, at the same time urges that if he really assisted in bringing Frederick to the throne he deserves the thanks of the German people instead of their reproaches.

Advices from Havana say that an epidemic of kidnapping has broken out again and the military have been called out once more in force. Several wealthy planters have been kidnapped and are being held for ransom. A special from Puerto Principe says that seven armed bandits assaulted Felix Berenguer, a rich planter residing near the Minas, and demanded fifty gold ounces, threatening murder if the money was not paid. Berenguer hadn't that much in the house and was obliged to deliver the amount in cattle and other stock, which the bandits boldly drove along the roads. News of the affair was telegraphed to the Governor of Puerto Principe, who set troops on their track. The soldiers captured one bandit, who made a full confession, and said the robbers were going to capture a son of Abel de Varona.

another rich planter, who is residing on his estate of Santa Rita, near Berenguer's. As soon as Varona got this information he set out for Puerto Principe with his whole family under military protection.

LISBON, June 29th.

The Portuguese Government has given notice of the blockade of Guisambo, a town thirty miles northwest of the Portuguese settlement of Ambiz, Africa.

VINNA, June 29th.

Five Galician regiments stationed here have been ordered to proceed to Galicia without delay by special transport trains. The move is owing to news having been received at the War Office of the march of two Russian infantry divisions from the interior toward Galicia.

SYDNEY (New South Wales), June 29th.

The Maritime Labor Union has resolved that the Chinese hands on board the steamer *Alameda* must be replaced by Europeans, otherwise the steamer will not be allowed to load.

THE GREAT CHINESE FALL.

The Chinese upheaval in New South Wales has furnished Parkes with an opportunity of posing, in his political capacity, as the last earthly possibility in the way of a mental wreck, and he has grasped at the happy chance with a sagacious earnestness which has gratified every one who knows him. For thirty years and more the old man's policy has been a caseless toss-up with circumstances, and he has generally lost it in every crisis of his fortunes he has fallen, and every time he has fallen with the battered side down. Amid the intellectual "pi" of his being he never, by any chance, gets hold of the right idea when it is wanted; in fact his mental resources consist entirely in a cloud of battered fragments of defunct inspirations, and among these all that remains is not one whole theory or one sentiment, which has not been damaged beyond repair. The state-book of New South Wales is strewn with the remains of a hundred founded policies which he has successfully borrowed and turned upside down, and his Chinese policy is the last and worst of them all.

A few weeks ago the Chinese agitation promised to pay no dividends, and the opponents of the leper lord Sir Henry in an intensely loyal and disagreeable mood. His one central idea was that England might possibly help Australia, but if Australia endeavored to help herself she would be driven to "knuckle down." He guffawed at the idea of opposing the omnipotent Manchurian, and drew fancy yellow pictures of the annihilation of the nation which dared to insult the innumerable race of the junks and snook-pots, and his sentiment of devotion to British interests made him regard with horror any movement which might tend to weaken the "bonds," regarding which so much drive had been driven of recent years. The proposal to hold a conference of the Australian States, with a view to united action, he viewed with the same deep-rooted sort of contempt which has been his answer to every proposition tending to the federation of the continent, and his attitude generally was that he wanted to go home and get to bed. This was the Parkes of a few short weeks ago.

But the agitation grew and spread, and suddenly it dawned on the old politician, that a great national movement was in progress, and that unless he engaged in a demonic race with the rising M'Ilwraith, he would lose the chance of posing as the one man in all Australia who was equal to the emergency. Then a strange spectacle presented itself. The same Parkes who had just risen, to all outward appearance, washed and in his right mind, and declared that it would be madness for a unanimous continent to oppose itself single-handed to the advancing leper, now resolved in his own individual person to oppose him and the law as well. The same Parkes who had drawn fancy pictures of Australia, unsupported by the physical force of the empire and devastated by the Chinese hordes, now stained the quarantine laws in order to heap a useless and wanton insult on these looming myriads, and intimated as lightly as if he were merely saying he would have a drink that he didn't care a straw for China or England, or the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or the Government or anything else. In his own name he invited half the habitable globe to come along and be killed, and there, standing up to public view as a man who hungered to fight against any odds, for one glorious half-hour he furnished a spectacle for the gods.

As a fact, there was no crisis of any kind, and the burnt offering of Parkes was not wanted unless as a mere matter of ornament. The motion of Brother Samuel Shin, of the famous Lin-lin Club, that "disfranchise sympathisers with Greece in her efforts to cast off the yoke," was promptly suppressed by the two patent enquiries, "Where am Greece?" and "Where am Greece?" and bad Parkes, in like manner, been asked to produce his crisis, a collapse would have ensued. But the ex-Klama Ghost has a fondness for theatrical legislation, and an infantile desire to create emergencies where no emergencies exist, and then to rise as the one strong bogus statesman in a panic-stricken community and pose as the saviour of his country. At these times the laws are trodden underfoot, and the people, the Legislature—sometimes, even the law courts themselves—run into a chaos of folly. When a miserable crank fired at the Duke of Edinburgh, the Government of which Parkes was a member hurried the infamous Treason-Felony Act through in one day of blind, childish, idiotic rage; and the criminal courts put on a frenzied spurt, and sentenced the offending lunatic to death almost before it was known what he had done. Nobody supposed, on that occasion, that anybody else was about to shoot at the Duke in question, or that, if anyone had, such an inspiration, or that, if anyone had, would make the slightest difference in the result; but it was held to be necessary to do something loud and insane to meet an unusual case, and had the victim been injured by a falling brick, an Act would have been passed with equal promptitude making it a capital offence to leave bricks loose up in the air without having somebody up there to hold them. But Parkes has learnt nothing by experience, and the excitement of last week was that old-time panic over again.

The new Chinese Restriction Bill is more hopelessly unworkable even than the Treason-Felony Act itself, and vastly more imbecile in detail. Parkes' lofty scorn of the other colonies led him to ignore the suggestion of a general conference in which a national scheme of restriction might be drawn up, and now, unless the other Australian States are prepared to adopt his measure, which is hardly to be expected, New South Wales will simply be flooded with Asiatics from over her borders instead of receiving these unwelcome visitors by sea, as hitherto. Moreover, the whole plan is based on the supposition that every Chinaman can be identified by the authorities, so as to distinguish between the "old" Chinese who have permission to range all over the colony, and the "new" Chinese, who are to be restricted to five "cities"—though the scarcity of anything resembling cities in New South Wales is, in itself, a formidable difficulty in the way of this part of the programme. Yet the "crisis" which led to this useless bit of paper being galled in hot ink, the presence of a few of these birded and armed brutes in Sydney Harbour, and the inflated old man who lost his head in the presence of this huge emergency was the same who

proposed to defy Britain and China combined with two-thirds of Australia itself thrown in.

A Chinaman viewed merely as a Chinaman, is possibly not of much account. But the forcible imprisonment of a horde of Chinamen on the mere dictum of Parkes means the assertion of a power by which Australians themselves may any day be deprived of their liberty in like manner, and consequently the maniacal race between Parkes and the statutes became a matter of public interest. The question to be decided was whether the Supreme Court could enforce the law before it was abolished, or whether Parkes could abolish the law before the Supreme Court could get into motion. About the law itself there was never any question. The plea that the Chinamen would be excluded because he is a "fallen" would apply equally to Germans, Frenchmen, Russians, or Americans, and while these are admitted the Chinaman cannot be expelled on such a ground. He must be dismissed—not on the empty pretence that he is a foreigner, but for the reason that he is a national calamity, and if he is not to be expelled but merely restricted, he must be similarly restricted throughout all Australia—not merely hampered in the sea-ports of one State that he may pour in over her landward frontiers. If New South Wales, under Parkes' direction, insists on acting apart from the other colonies, the only measure which will avail is one of total expulsion, so that the mere presence of a yellow face will be sufficient to set the law in motion. It is impossible to sort out Chinamen from Chinamen, and only leading panic could have allowed so hopeless an absurdity to escape notice. The whole miserable proceeding is a terrified attempt to meet, by a high-handed breach of law, and by an ill-considered measure of bungling incapacity, a danger which has been ignored for 30 years, and which can only be removed for ever in the direction, insisted on by the other colonies. But the Rip Van Winkles who have slumbered for a generation have suddenly awakened, and threaten to wreck the whole political system of New South Wales in their efforts of three decades.

For the present, however, the crisis which Parkes built seems to be less acute. The loyal Parkes, who held that Australia must "knuckle down," and the fire-eating, boiling-water-drinking Parkes who cared nothing for England or China or the Supreme Court or anything else, have both practically backed out. But the manner of backing-out was sulky and ungracious. A worried and haggard police official was in charge of the prisoners, floating in Sydney Harbour. The Supreme Court, which could put him in prison if he disobeyed its orders, commanded him to release certain of them; Parkes, who could sack him if he disobeyed his orders, bade him keep them in custody; and when in his perplexity and misery he appealed to the Premier for instructions he was informed that the only instructions were those already in force. Thus the unhappy boss-constable was left to choose between two impious masters. If the whole burden of the Chinese question, with its possibilities of war and invasion and revolution, was placed on his shoulders, he stood without an extra salary as the arbiter of nations and the prop of a bewildered continent, while the thunderous statesman who had so far supported him folded himself up and silently stole away. One man at a small sum per week was left to hold back a conflicting nation, and when the wear and tear of the position became unendurable he gently stood aside and allowed the world to drop. Happily it fell soft. Lo Park and his colleagues slipped ashore with their worldly goods tied up in paper, and, as they vanished down various side streets and lost their way in the wordy intricacies of the white man's city, the Chinese problem landed into contemporary quietude. The Chinaman must go, but for the moment it has been found necessary to stand aside and let him come.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG. THIS EVENING, JULY 31ST, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. Mr. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in PAULTON & JAKOBOWSKI'S COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS, ENTITLED "ERMINIE."

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Marguerite De Ponvert... Mr. M. IMANO. Euphonia... CHARLES FISHER. Chevalier... WHIFFEN CRIPPS. De Brissac... H. HASSAN. Duflois... J. MANNING. Ravannes Two... A. SUTCH. Cadeaux... JOHN F. SHERIDAN. Captain Delarney... MISS ARLINE PEERS. Simon... VERA PATEY. Erminie... MAUDE HARE. Cerise... FLO. MORRISON. Javotte... G. WHITEFOOT. Princess... EVA LEXINGTON.

J. A. ROBERTSON... Conductor.

THURSDAY, "FUN ON THE BRISTOL," with JOHN F. SHERIDAN in his original impersonation, The Widow O'BRIEN.

Prices 3s, 2s, and 1s. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, 31st July, 1888. [748]

Masonic. ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, 1st August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 26th July, 1888. [738]

Notices of Firms. NOTICE. I HAVE This Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR. A. DENISON, A. M. Inst. C.E. 61, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888. [671]

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central on FRIDAY, the 31st August, at 10 O'CLOCK NOON for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors. T. ARNOLD, Secretary. [703]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888. By Order of the Court of Directors. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. [741]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from the 11th (SATURDAY) to the 31st day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors. T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. [742]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged. Dated 21st July, 1888. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. [725]

IMPAIRED VISION. LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Room No. 20, daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE). SPECTACLES FOR BLINDNESS. The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness. The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Perfect Spectacles:—

The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W. Lady Kemball, 79 Queen's Gate, London, S.W. Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England. S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.G.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore. The Hon. E. E. Isomonger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore. R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore. Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore. J. R. A. Esq., Singapore. Surgeon General W. Collis, M.D., India. Major General Sir B. Biddulph, C.B., India. Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India. Major General Murray, C.B., India. Brigadier Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeons. "MILITARY MEN, ENGINEERS, PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupation compels them to be out in the heat of the day, will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness of vision, inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER, consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS. (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.) OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, London. 3 & 4 HARE STREET, CALCUTTA. 22 RAMPAUT ROW, Bombay. Hongkong, 24th July, 1888. [732]

BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY, EAST POINT, HONGKONG.

A. G. GORDON & Co.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both abroad and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED. ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [641]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILER LONG BLAZED CROWN. ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1888. [603]

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION. CUSTOM HOUSE, Kowloon, 30th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd August (6th Moon and 26th day), being the BIRTHDAY of HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs and Stations. All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be entirely suspended on that date. F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs. [750]

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS. The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:— 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour. 12 to 2 P.M. " half hour. 4 to 8 " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS. 1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Single Tickets may be obtained in the Cars. Gentlemen are requested NOT TO SMOKE in the Middle Compartment. Tickets for 10 trips up and 10 trips down. First-class, at \$1.00; and Tickets for six trips up and six trips down, at \$2.50. Five Coupons and Reduced Tickets may be obtained at the Office of. MACGOWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers. VICTORIA EXCHANGE, 50 & 52, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [539]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW AND ACCELERATED DIRECT SERVICE TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

ON the 19th May at NOON, and fortnightly thereafter, until further notice, the Company will maintain a DIRECT SERVICE between Hongkong and London via Marseilles.

This improved service will abolish all Transshipments, and it is intended that it shall maintain a high reputation for quick transit, careful delivery of Cargo, and for Passenger accommodation and cuisine. The attention of Passengers is specially called to the greatly improved second-saloon accommodation and attendance. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th May, 1888. [488]

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

LIST of Subscribers to the TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

1.—Hongkong Telegraph Office. 2.—Manson, Dr. P., M.D. Canille, Dr. J. Hartigan, Dr. Wm. 3.—Manson, Dr. P., M.D., (Peak). 4.—Fenton, J. V. 5.—Canille, Dr. J. 6.—Poenacker, L. 7.—Arnold, Karberg & Co. 8.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. 9.—Chater and Vernon. 10.—Judd, Wm., (Woodlands). 11.—"Daily Press." 12.—Russell & Co. 13.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd. Great Northern Telegraph Co. 14.—Central Police Station. 15.—Watson, A. S., & Co., Ltd. 16.—Tongas Laprak & Co. 17.—Butterfield and Swire. 18.—P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. 19.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 20.—Cruickshank, Wm., Pedder's Street. 21.—"China Mail." 22.—Jordan, Dr. G. P. 23.—Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd. 24.—Aberdeen Dock. 25.—Alice Memorial Hospital. 26.—Holliday, Wise & Co. 27.—McEwen, A. P. 28.—Peak Hotel. 29.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. 30.—The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone. 31.—Victoria Dispensary. 32.—Cruickshank, Wm. 33.—Ah Yon & Co., 80, Praya Central. 34.—Just, H. Z. 35.—Linstead & Davis. 36.—Foster, F. T. P. 37.—The Borneo Co., Ltd. 38.—Adamson, Bell & Co. 39.—Dodwell, F. 40.—Jordan, Dr. G. P., Pedder's Street. 41.—Government House. 42.—Hughes & Exra. 43.—Bellios & Co. 44.—Bellios, E. R., Caine Road. 45.—Do. Victoria Peak. 46.—Carlwits & Co. 47.—The Imports and Exports Office. 48.—Morris & Ray. 49.—Layton, B. 50.—Judd, Wm. 51.—Webber, J. F. 52.—Dowson, H. 53.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone. 54.—Sankey, Captain A. R. A. and Pape, C. I. 55.—Soy Sing. 56.—Subscription to Exchange \$80 per Annum. HAROLD DOWSON, Agent, Hongkong. Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [850]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 19th June, 1888. [620]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong. Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 Paid Up Capital 600,000 Reserve Fund 85,000

THE above Company is accepting MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000 Paid Up Capital 400,000

THIS Company is prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on Foreign and Native Houses, Godowns and their contents, at CURRENT RATES.

All Contributors of Business in the above Two Companies participate in the Bonus whether Shareholders or not.

JOHN ANDREW, Agent, Office, 24, Queen's Road, Opposite Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 17th July, 1888. [710]

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$333,333.33 EQUAL TO... RESERVE FUND \$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LOY SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq. LO TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL. MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [877]

For Sale. FOR SALE. ONE GRAND UP RIGHT PIANO, almost new, and in good condition. PRICE \$200. Apply to A. B., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [749]

FOR SALE. THE Siamese Barque "YOUNG SIAM." For Particulars, apply to HOP HING HONG. Hongkong, 26th July, 1888. [737]

FOR SALE CHEAP. ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALT. Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao. Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [637]

FOR SALE. GERMANY BEE R. BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE." KIEL \$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts. 900. B. J. Plata. EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO. Sole Agents. Hongkong and China. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1888. [460]

